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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Economic Notes from Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH
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1. SMA Order #234 would appear to have had some effect on the textile industry in Leipzig. In November 1947 the Leipziger Baumwollspinnerei, the city's major cotton mill, increased its monthly production from a previous 122 tons to a new high of 170 tons. Both plants of Stöhr & Co. and the Leipziger Wollkammerei also exceeded their November quotas. Stöhr's combing mill increased its production by 22%; the spinning mill experienced a 17% increase.
2. The installation of a new smelting trough at the Glashütte Torgau, the largest glass factory in the Russian Zone, enabled the plant to increase its production to a considerable extent. The Torgau works now produce 500,000 square meters of window glass per month.
3. The Otto Busse machine construction works at Aken (D-96) produced in the course of 1947 a number of items for the Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte in Unterwellenborn, including a charging ladle for the smelting furnaces. A number of electrolytic baths are currently being built for the Solvay-Werke. A three-ton electric arc furnace is also being constructed for the Mitteldeutsche Stahlwerke at Lauchhammer.
4. The Beunser Kohlenwerke at Beuna (D-91) now possess a double stamping press which maintains an output of 120 tons of lignite briquettes every twenty-four hours.
5. The Brandenburg-West Reichsbahn repair shops in Kirchmöser (Z-12) employed two thousand workers at the end of November 1947. During the first year after the capitulation, the works released 135 repaired locomotives and 3,442 repaired freight cars. During 1947, as of mid-December, 194 locomotives and 3,724 freight cars were repaired.
6. The state-owned Burger-Schuhfabrik (formerly Conrad Tack & Cie., Burg) received for the fourth quarter of 1947 an order for 1,000 pairs of women's shoes and 2,000 pairs of children's shoes. The shoes were to be produced for the German public. This plant was previously listed as dismantled but it is now reported that a number of new machines have been installed.
7. The former IG Farben Factory at Wolfen (E-14) achieved its 1947 production quota on 7 December. The main emphasis of production was on fertilizers and insect exterminators, although over 2,200 tons of dyestuffs were also placed on the market. Output was double that of 1946, with manpower remaining roughly the same.

CLASSIFICATION

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